THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths anvils, Rollers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY store having been robbed in the spring, and property stolen to a considerable amount. I obtained a search warrant, and pursued Christian Impson who was descending the river, I examined his boats and trunks, and found that my suspicions were groundless and unjust.—The man who committed the robbery has been detected, therefore in justice to Mr. Impson I do hereby certify that I had no good ground to suspect him, and that I believe him to be an honest, upright just and honorable man.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the 15th township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the New road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, State of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to

JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Front streets,
Pittsburgh,

January, 8, 1813.

Wanted, Oak Shingles.

THOSE who wish a contract for 50,000 Oak Shingles, will apply to the subscriber at the "*Pittsburgh Steam Mill*," or at the "*Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co.*" Cash will be given.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

Just Published and for Sale at all the Bookstores in town, and at this Office.
(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

ADVICE AND EXHORTATION

Addressed to the People of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, in Philadelphia, on resigning the Pastoral charge of that Congregation,

By ASHBEL GREEN, *D. D.*

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on Monday the 18th of January inst. a Sorrel mare about 13 hands high, has a small sore on her side, shod before. The owner is requested to come prove property pay charges, and take her awaay.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

January 22, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells*, suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAV from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 15th inst. a *Negro* boy named MOSES, between 16 and 17 years of age, well grown of his age.—He had on when he went away a drab coloured cloth roundabout, olive velvet pantaloons, stripped lindsey vest twilled, and an old castor hat. Ten dollars will be given if taken within the limits of Pittsburgh; Fifteen if within the county of Allegheny, and twenty if taken out of the county, and secured in any jail so that his master may get him again, or, if brought home reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BARKER

January 21.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE following persons of the 1st Regiment 2d Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, have committed the disgraceful act of Desertion, viz:—JOHN BRIARLY, belonging to Capt. Ferree's company of Allegheny county, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, by occupation a farmer, place of residence, Mifflin township; also, JOHN ROSHER, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes and hair, by occupation a carpenter. From Capt. Barrickman's company, BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, about 18 years of age, labourer, of Perry's town; also, SOLOMON GAULT, about 19 years of age, by occupation a saddler; JAMES M'KEE, sen. about 30 years of age, by occupation a reedmaker; W. C. WELCH, aged 30, occupation a shoemaker, and WILLIAM DICK, aged 22, occupation a clerk; these four last mentioned are from Pittsburgd. From Captain Anderson's company of Washington county, 9th December, ARCHIBALD WATERS, aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, sandy complexion of Greene county; also, REUBEN SCIVENS, 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, stout made; he is a substitute for a Samuel Ralston. From Capt. Harper's company—EDWARD HARTLEY, aged 35 years, 6 feet high, sandy complexion, by occupation a blacksmith, place of residence Greene county. From Capt. Grable's company, Washington county, WILLIAM CONRAD, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, by occupation a farmer—WILLIAM RUBLE, aged 19 years, 6 feet high, fair complexion, slender made, by occupation a blacksmith—JOHN COFFMAN, aged 20, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, by occupation a cooper—JOHN M'INTIRE, aged 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, by occupation a farmer.

FIVE DOLLARS for each or either of the above Deserters will be paid to whoever will apprehend them, and return them to the North Western Army, or deliver them to any officer who may be authorised to receive deserters. It is confidently expected that the patriotic citizens of the counties to which these deserters belong, will use every exertion to bring them to justice and to a proper sense of their cowardly and unsoldierly behavior.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col.*
1st Regt. 2d Brig. P. M.

Upper Sandusky, Dec. 30, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale.

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of land in Pennsylvania north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in survey from fifty to five hundred acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between ten and twenty miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country round the town of Butler.

The residue in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large portion of these lands are of the best quality, and well calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near navagable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for any kind of water-works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrous farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Appy to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pensylvania,

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw-mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employ will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

OF THE

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

"RUSSIANS!!!—At length the enemy of our country—the foe of its independence and freedom—has experienced a portion of that terrible vengeance which his ambitious and unprincipled aggressions had aroused. From the period of his march from Wilna, his army, great in numbers, assured in valour and discipline, and elated at the remembrance of victories gained in other regions, threatened no less than the entire subjugation of the *Russians?* The sytsem which he had thought fit to adopt, strengthened that confidence. The sanguinary battles fought on his route, and which gave him temporary possession of Smolensko, flattered him with all the illusion of victory. He reached Moscow, and he believed himself invincible and invulnerable.—He now exulted in the idea of reaping the fruits of his toils—of obtainining for his soldiers, comfortable winter quarters, & of sending out from thence next spring, fresh forces to ravage and burn our cities—make captives of our countrymen—overthrow our laws and holy religion—and subject every thing to his lawless will. Vain, presumptuous hope! insolent, degrading menace! A population of forty millions, attached to their King and Country, and devoted to their religion and laws—the least brave man of whom is superior to his unwilling confederates and victims—cannot be conquered by any heterogeneous force which he could muster, even if treble its late amount. Scarcely had he reached Moscow, and attempted to repose amidst its burning ruins, when he found himself encircled by the bayonets of our troops; he then too late discovered that the possession of Moscow was not the conquest of the Kingdom—that his temerity had led him into a snare and that he must choose between retreat or annihilation. He preferred the former; and behold the consepuences.

"*Russians!!!*—The Almighty has heard our wishes, and crowned our efforts with success. Every where the enemy is in motion; his disorderly movements betray his apprehensions: gladly would he compound for safety; but policy and justice alike demand the terrible infliction.

"The history of his daring must not be told without the terible catastrophe by which it was attended. A hundred thousand men sacrificed to his frantic presumption attest your valour and devotion to your country; and must deter him from a repitition of his impracticable design. Much, however, yet, remains to be done, and that is in your power. Let the line of his retreat be rendered memorable by your honest indignation: destroy every thing which can be of service to him, and our commanders have orders to remunerate you. Render your bridges, your roads impassible. In fine, adopt and execute the suggestions of a brave, wise, and patriotic heart, and show yourselves deserving the thanks of your country and your Sovereign. Should the remains of the enemy's force escape to our Imperial frontiers, and attempt to winter there, they must prepare themselves to encounter all the rigours of the clime & season, and the valorous attacks of our troops; thus, harrassed, exhausted, and defeated, he shall forever be rendered incapable of renewing his presumptuous attempt."

(SIGNED,)

"ALEXANDER."

TREATY OF PEACE,

BETWEEN

G. BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA.

Art. 1. There shall be between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of *Great Britain and Ireland*, their heirs and successors, and between their Kingdoms and subjects respectively, a firm, true and inviolable peace, and a sincere and perfect union, and amity, so that from this moment, all subjects of disagreement that may have subsisted between them shall cease.

2. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on each side, on the footing of the most favoured nations.

3. If, in the resentment of the present re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the two Countries, any power whatsoever making war upon his Imperial Majesty, or his Britannic Majesty, the two contracting Sovereigns agree to act in support of each other, for the due maintenance and security of their respective Kingdoms,

4. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment as soon as possible, with respect to all matters which may concern their eventual interest, political as well as commercial.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in 6 weeks or sooner, if possible.

And for the due performance of the same, we sign, in virtue of full powers, and have signed the present treaty of Peace, and have therefore affixed our seals.

Done at Orebro, on the 6th (18th) July 1812.

SUCHTELEN. (L. S.)
PAUL BARON DE NICOLA,
EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.)

After sufficiently examning the articles of the present Treaty of Peace, we approve of the same, which we now confirm, and by these presents most solemnly ratify, in all its tenor; promising on our Imperial part, for us and our successors, to observe and execute, inviolably, every thing that has been mentioned and repeated in the said treaty of Peace. In witness whereof we have signed with our own hand this imperial ratification, and have thereto affixed the seal of our Empire.

Done at Kamenroi Ostrow, the first of August, 1812, and the twelfth year of our reign.

(SIGNED,)

ALEXANDER,

(COUNTERSIGNED,)

COUNT ROMANZOW.

(From the N. Y. Gazette, January 22.)

LATE & IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the fast sailing brig Marmion, Captain Eldridge, the Editors of the N. York Gazette, have received London papers to the 10th of last month inclusive.

The most important news of their contents will be found in this day's Gazette.

Capt. E. of the brig Marmion, has bro't despatches forgovernment from Mr. Besley, the American agent for prisoners in London.

Important despatches had just been received by Mr. Besley from Sweden, we suppose from the American Consul at Gottenburgh; which were forwarded by Capt. Eldridge.

It will be seen by the Prince Regent's Speech which has been so anxiously looked for, that he recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war against this Country, till Peace can be attained without sacrifising "one title" of their maritime rights, as a ministerial paper expresses it.

The Ramilies 74, Sir Thomas Hardy, was at Portsmouth, to proceed for the American station.

The brig Express, from N. Y. for Bordeaux, has been sent into Plymouth, by the Rover gun brig.

The English government had ordered 10 frigates to be built of fir, for the American station——to be finished in twelve months.

The Russian fleet passed Yarmouth on the 9th ult. and probably reached Nore the next day.

The Strenuous gun brig arrived at Plymouth, reports, that 2 French frigates had sailed from Brest, supposed for America.

PARLIAMENT INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords, Monday, November 30.

This day the business of the Session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after 2 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, arrived at the House, attended by the Great Officers of State, &c. when the members of the House of Commons being called in, His Royal Highness was pleased to deliver the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen?

It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you, at the opening of this Parliament, the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the diminution, of the hopes, of his recovery.

The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections.—I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects, during the course of the present year.

The valor and intrepidity displayed by his Majesty's forces, and those of his allies, in the Peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgement with which the operations have been conducted by Gen. the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause

By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Salamanca he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz, and the Southern Provinces of that Kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the Allied Forces; these efforts of the enemy have, nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which most materially contribute to extend the resources, and facilitate the exertions of the Spanish Nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the Continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the Peninsula, but the best interests of his Majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored betweenhis Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French Government, assisted by its Allies, and by the Tributary States dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance; by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects; and by the gallantry, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded.

They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of his Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian Empire.

The proof of confidence which I have received from his Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this Country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and his Imperial Majesty, may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilan Government of offensive operations; a measure which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the Councils of his Sicilian Majesty is calculated, I trust to augment his power and resources, and, at the same time, to

render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

The Declaration of War by the government of the U. S. of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted —It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to His Majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade U. Canada have not only proved abortive but by the judicious arrangements of the Gov. General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but until this object can be attained without sacrifising the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons?

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords and Gentlemen?

The approaching expiration of the charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country; and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantages of the indemnity held out to the deluded, by the wisdom and benevolence of Parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the state, equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws, and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence.—The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions will not I am persuaded, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust, reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart, as the desire to promote by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happines of his majesty's subjects.

After the Prince Regent had retired, an interesting debate took place in the House of Lords, on a motion of lord Longford to move an address; who, in the course of his remarks, merely adverted to the war with America.

LONDON, *December* 8.

What a change in the face of affairs has taken place in the short space of three months! What a change in the fate of that man who seemed born to control fortune, and to be almost above those vicissitudes to which the human race are subject! He entered Russia at the head of a force, perhaps, including the Polish reinforcements, of not less than 300,000 men. And all this army, formidable as it was in number, was rendered still more so by its science, it discipline, and its experience. This mighty army was thrown upon an empire earnestly wishing to avoid war, and seeking only for neutrality. But, happily, the wish to avoid war was not accompanied with the fear of encountering it, and the most determined valor was sustained and supported by the most devoted patriotism —We all recollect the language that was held by a party in this country, when Russia dared to enter the list again with her tremenduous opponent---no cheering hope was indulged---no generous sentiment expressed---no success anticipated ---no honorable result deemed possible---her councils were sneered at---her emperor ridiculed---her generals treated with contempt---her population described as a race of slaves and barbarians---and final route and ruin confidently predicted to her arms.

On the 14th September the Invader sat down in the Palace of the Czars, in the ancient capital of the empire, anticipating the immediate submission of the enemy, and promising to return in triumph and glory with his conquering army to Paris before Christmas. And two months afterwards where is this boasting conqueror—this insulting invader? In disgraceful flight, abandoning all his ideas of conquest, slinking away from his ruined army, and anxious only about his own personal escape and safety.

Like Xerxes, he has left his Mardonius behind him, to bring off, if possible, the wreck of his army; while he is hastening in fear and dismay over all that territory he had passed but two months before with such pomp and parade, to get back to his own country. Of the 300,000 men he carried into Russia, there were but 85,000 efficient firelocks remaining when he left Moscow. And here let us take a rapid sketch of the loss and sufferings they have experienced since that period.

The day before Bonaparte quitted Moscow was signalised by the defeat of Murat, who lost 2,500 killed and wounded, 100 taken prisoners, 33 pieces of cannon, and 40 waggons.

Two days after the evacuation of Moscow Bonaparte fought the battle of Mala-Jarostaff, which cost him 6000 men at least, and 16 pieces of cannon, and entirely deranged his plan of retreat. Platow in the mean time detached towards Smolensk, attacked the enemy at Medina on the 25th Oct. and took 14 pieces of cannon. Again, on the 1st, he came up with the retreating enemy at Kolotsk and took a great part of their baggage waggons. On the 3d, Gen. Miliaradovitch, following them up, gave them a signal overthrow near Viasma, he made 1000 more prisoners, and took 3 pieces of cannon. On the 7th he entered Dorogobugsh, and made himself master of 140 waggons. Meanwhile Platow, the indefatigable Platow, with the Cossacks, gave the enemy a fresh overthrow between Dorogobugsh and Doughovisbhina, and took 3000 prisoners, 62 pieces of cannon, besides killing and wounding 12,000.

Whilst the enemy were suffering defeat after defeat in their main army, Wittgenstein and Steinheil were ruining St. Cyr's and Victor's divisions, which lost at Polotsk and in the retreat to Lepel 6000 men taken prisoners, 9 pieces of cannon, and 20 waggons.

RECAPITULATION.

Murat's loss on the 18th of October in killed, wounded and taken,	3,500
Battle of Mala-Jarosloff,	6,000
At Medina on 25th October,	1,000
At Kolotsk on the 1st Nov.	1,000
Near Viasma, on the 3d,	8,500
Beyond Viasma, on the 4th,	1,000
At Dorogobugsh, on the 7th,	2,000
Beyond Dorogobugsh, on the 9th,	15,000
Near Doughovisbhina,	500
Loss of the main army from the 18th Oct. to 10th Nov.	38,500
Loss of Victor and St. Cyr's div. At Polotsk and to Lepel,	10,000
At Tchasniki,	loss not known.

The number of cannon taken within the same period, amounts to 134 pieces, besides what the French have buried and destroyed; and of waggons to 270 besides what have been blown up.

Thus, of the 85,000 effective men carried away from Moscow, nearly one half have been put hors de combat on the road from Moscow to Smolensk, whilst Victor and St. Cyr's divisions have been entirely ruined.

Thus the whole morale of the enemy is nearly destroyed, whilst the spirits of the soldiers, yielding to the pressure of defeat, sickness and want, have left them incapable of vigorous exertions; and Beauharnois, who, we may be sure, draws a faithful picture of his army, declares, in the two intercepted letters we have published, that his men "are driven to such desperation as to suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy."

A more deplorable account of the situation of an army cannot be conceived—and its sufferings are not yet at an end. Beyond Smolensk we know they had not got on the 11th of last month—and before that time Wittgenstein was at Vitepsk and Orsha directly in the front, communicating, no doubt, with the Moldavian army, fresh and entire, under Tormazow and Tchichagoff. On the 9th Kutousoff was at Elna, but three days march from Smolensk, on his road to Krasnoi which is on the west of Smolensk. Meanwhile Platow and Millaradovitch have driven Beauharnois from Dorogobuz out of the main road to Smolensk, and having forced him to fly to Doughovtstchchina have increased the difficulties of his march, and lengthened his distance from the French head-quarters.

In this situation, full of peril, woe and want, we leave them, remarking, however, that the Austrians seem to be little inclined to share the miseries of the French, having crossed the Bug, with the apparent intention of finding that which their friends are seeking for in vain—comfortable winter quarters.

Of all the French armies, the only one entire, and the most numerous (what a change!) is that under Soult. What should hinder him, if he chose, from playing the part of Monk?

Two more Gottenburgh mails arrived last night—but government have not received later news from Petersburgh than that inserted in the extraordinary gazette. But we find by the following letter from our intelligent correspondent, that a report, and a very probable one, prevailed at Stockholm, when the last packet left Gottenburgh, that Beauharnois had been surrounded at Smolensk—that Bonaparte having deserted the main army and taken 15,000 men, had reached Mohilow, where he fell in with Tchechagoff, who attacked him—that the result was not known.

"HARWICH, *December* 7.

"This morning arrived the King George Packet, Capt. King. She brings a report (which was generally credited) prevalent at Stockholm, that Viceroy Beauharnois was surrounded at Smolensk and that Bonaparte, who had deserted his main army with 15,000 men, had reached Mohilow, where, however, they were fallen in with Tchechagoff, the result of the rencontre not known. The Russian fleet was expected to leave Wingoe Sound the day after the packet came away."

We received this morning German papers to the 26th ult. and Swedish to the 2d November. The following are extracts from them, and our readers will see the contrast between them, the former being entirely under the influence of France.—

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated November 25.

"We have received accounts here that Prince Eckmuhl is dead of his wounds."

"*Warsaw, November* 14.

"An officer who left Smolensk as a courier, in the evening of the 8th, set out at the moment that the Emperor was entering with his head-quarters. He had an opportunity of seeing his majesty and assuring himself that he never was better.

"The army was also in the most satisfactory state. The season favored the marches. They are made without any serious annoyance on the part of the enemy, who at first announced an intention of troubling that movement; but two or three vigorous receptions similar to the battle of Matalovotz, in which he greatly suffered, quickly disinclined him from all attempts.

"They talked seriously of going into winter quarters, and in truth they cannot defer them."

Extract from the Daglish Allehandi of November 24.

"The great Russian army is moving from Jelna to Krasnoi. The Cossacks perform wonders: they not only destroy the columns of infantry, but attack the artillery with the greatest bravery. The French have lost between 30 and 40,000 men in their retreat from Moscow. The whole road is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, ammunition chests, baggage, gun carriages, in one word, there never has been an example of such a flight in the memory of man. All the valuable articles which had been plundered at Moscow are retaken, upwards of 100 waggons have fallen into the hands of the victors. The French are in want of every thing, and are reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh. Their cavalry no longer exists, and they are daily losing part of the little artillery they have left; 15 officers of the Italian guards have arrived in our army, and requested to be taken into our service. We are assured that the whole of the French army does not exceed 60,000 men.

"Intelligence received from Count Wittgenstein states, that he is at Orcha. Major General Harpe who was sent forward by Count Wittgenstein, reports, that the head of the French columns had arrived at Smolensk.

"Moscow, *October* 25.

"The following was yesterday made public by Major Gen. Stowaiskji:—

"The enemy, who is daily put into difficulties, and beaten by our troops, was forced to abandon Moscow on the 11th inst. but even in his flight he tho't of a diabolical expedient to depress the pious Russian nation with a fresh cause of sorrow, and by means of mines to blow up the Kremlin and the temple of God. But wonderful is God to his sanctuary. A part of the walls of the Kremlin, and nearly the whole of the buildings flew into the air or were destroyed by the flames, but the Dome and the Temple, where the relics of the saints are kept, were preserved undamaged, as a proof of the Lord's mercy towards the Russian monarch and the empire.

"A traveller from Konigsburgh states, that a Russian army, 30 to 40,000 men strong, under Admiral Tchitagoff, was on its march against that city, after having totally defeated Prince Schwarzenburg, and retaken Warsaw and Grodno.

"Another report says that the Russians were 30 German miles from Warsaw and marching on Dantzick. A corps of 10,000 men was organizing at Konigsburg, for the defence of that city.

"On the 18th the Russians entered Lyck, a Prussian fortress, not far from Octilsburg.

December 10.

SECOND EDITION.

Half past 2 o'clock.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

GOTTENBURG, *Dec.* 5.

During the retreat of the French general Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tschitchagoff have joined.

Kutusow with his general army is at Keloona.

Smolensk is completely surrounded.

We yesterday mentioned an intercepted letter from Bonaparte to his secretary of State, Maret, and gave an extract from it; we are happy now to have it in our power to lay the whole of that curious document before our readers.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copy of an intercepted letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Duke of Bassano, dated Moscow, October 16, 1812.

"DUKE OF BASSANO,

I have with me at this place two Prussian regiments, who have distinguished themselves in the advanced guard of the Grand Army, but which, as may be expected, have suffered severely. Might not the king of Prussia relieve these regiments by two others, fresh and well mounted? The former could then return to Prussia, and become fit for service again.

The king would be a gainer by this arrangement in every respect, since there would not then be occasion to make such an immediate expenditure to remount these regiments, and it would besides add to the number of his skeleton regiments, which have been disciplined and practised in grand manœuvres.

I have given to the Prussian contingent its natural direction, by sending it to Riga; but I should wish greatly, that the aid of my 7th division were no longer necessary in that quarter. I wish to know, therefore, from the king of Prussia, whether he would not make an augmentation of 100 cavalry and 6000 infantry, which might proceed to Riga and take the place of the 7th division; the king may easily draw these troops from Konigsberg, Colberg, and Graudenz, and thus they could arrive in a few days.

These last would be replaced by those drawn from a greater distance, by rendering effective some skeleton regiments, or ordering troops from Silesia; in this manner the king of Prussia would form a Cordon of 4000 Cavalry and 20000 infantry.

It will be an easy matter for you to make him comprehend that it is his own interest that this war should be terminated quickly; because, in the mean time, he must be greatly inconvenienced by this struggle; and that there is only one effectual way of bringing the same to a termination, which is, to shew to Russia, by the powerful means which the emperor possesses of recruiting his armies, not only in his own states, but by the succors furnished by his allies, that the hope she cherishes of ruining the army be void of foundation—and perfectly illusory.

The same language must be held to Austria, the same to Bavaria, at Stutgard, and every where else. I not only desire that reinforcements may be sent to me, but I also wish that their numbers may be exaggerated, and that those sovereigns do order to be inserted in their Gazettes, not only the great number of troops which they send off, but also that they double the number in their statement —and it is to be well understood, that the Prussian corps at present at Memel is to be included in these reinforcements. I pray God to take you into his holy keeping."

(Signed,)

NAPOLEON.

"Moscow, Oct. 16, 1812."

GEORGETOWN, (*Dis. Col.*) *Jan.* 29

IMPORTANT.

It is said, and generally believed, that the Grand Jury for this county has found bills (supposed for High Treason) against Mr. BAKER, late British Secretary of Legation, and also the British Consul at Alexandria, for sending provisions to their country; that the consul has been arrested, and process sent by express to arrest Mr. Baker.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January*, 26.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men for one year, having finally passed both Houses, awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 25.

The people of New-Jersey have elected, to represent them in the next Congress, in the

1*st District*—Thomas Ward, Lewis Condict,—Democrats.

2*d District*—Richard Stockton, James Schureman,—Friends of peace.

3*d District*—Jacob Hufty, William Coxe,—Friends of peace.

The British Squadron.—We learn that Admiral Warren has taken his station off our harbour in consequence of intelligence received by him, of the French fleet at Brest being destined for this port, two of which had actually escaped the vigilance of the English fleet that were watching them. Admiral Warren will doubtless continue cruizing off the harbour untill something further is known of this French fleet.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

We have conversed with a gentleman who was in Paris at the time of the late insurrection: we do not find any particulars, by him, materially varying from what has already been published. The alarm produced by it was, for a time, very great, and when he left France, which was soon after, it was believed by many that Bonaparte was really dead; an event that was greatly dreaded in Paris as likely to revive the revolutionary horrors.

Salem Gaz.

On Wednesday morning a division of the U. S. flotilla under the command of C. Lewis attempted to proceed to the Hook, but were prevented by the ice after receiving considerable damage, and having lost their cables and anchors. It was with great difficulty the division was saved from being wrecked on Long Island; one man had his thigh broke in two places. Another proof of the necessity of a battery being immediatly erected on the Hook. Another attempt, we are told, will be made by C. Lewis, to arrive at the Hook, as soon as the damages can be repaired.—*ib.*

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

The friends of the missionary cause will read with sincere and deep regret, the following intelligence, which we have copied from the "London Commercial Chronicle," of the 17th of September last:

"A letter from *Serampore*, dated March 12th, received in London, September 9th, gives an account of a fire, which broke out in the printing office, at the mission house, on Wednesday evening, March 11, and destroyed 2000 reams of English paper (worth there 5000*l.* sterling) and *founts of type in* FOURTEEN LANGUAGES, besides English. The loss cannot be less than 12,000*l.* and all the literary labours of the missionaries are interrupted at once."

We are happy to learn that the disease at Buffalo, has much abated. At Burlington, Vermont, it has also been very distructive among the *Soldiery*; but the last accounts say that it is decreasing.

LOOK OUT!—From information we have received, we think it highly probable that the British are preparing to make a descent on Sacket's Harbor with a view of destroying the American vessels which are hauled up there for the winter. The destruction would be important to the British, as thereby they may atain the command of Lake Ontario, which they cannot do if our little fleet is well found in the Spring. A great number of sleighs loaded with British troops, have been seen to pass up on the other side of the St. Lawrence, and as soon as the river is frozen over, it is apprehended they will cross.

Mr. Fulton has received letters from his friend in Paris, which State, that at the request of the Emperor, Mr. Barlow left Paris on the 28th October for Wilna he arrived at Frankford, 144 leagues, in three days and nights. These particulars place it beyond a doubt, that something important is in contemplation, or the emperor would not have requested the American Ambassadore to meet him at the distance of 650 leagues from Paris.

From the New-York Marcantile Advertiser, January, 29.

BLOCKADE OF NEW-YORK.

The British squadron off Sandy Hook consists of the St Domingo, Admiral Sir J. B. Warren; Dragon, both of 74 guns the Poicters, Capt Beresford do. 4 or 5 frigates and 2 or 3 smaller vessels.—They have captured the schr. Syren for Charleston; schr. Tropic for do Sloop Almira, Deshrow, from N. York, for Fredricksburgh, captured off Delaware by the British Brig of war Sophia. Captain B. Left on board the Mate and crew arrived; sloop Industry, Hammond, from Rhoad Island, bound to Virginia, with provisions, captured by the St. Domingo on Saturday evening; was stove along side of her while hoisting out her provisions; brig Caroline, 5 days from Charleston, for N-York, with cotton, and the schr. American Eagle Herlitz, 45 days from Cadiz, with a full cargo of fruit all of which except the schr. Syren, are ordered for Bermuda.

The schr. Syren, was armed with one gun, and 30, or 40 men, by the commander of the British Spuadron, and was seen 5 miles within the Hook, where she captured the Schr. American Eagle. We are extremely sorry that two or three of our gun boats had not been at the Hook when the Syrene came in, as they might have captured her, and prevented the American Eagle from being captured.

About 30 of the crew and passengers of the captured vessels were put on board of a sloop on Monday night, and arrived here yesterday morning.

Three or four of the above mentioned prisoners were taken on board the St. Domingo, and were informed by Admiral Warren, that there was not the least prospect of an accommodation between his Government and the United States.

Some of the gentlemen who were captured state, that the privateer Teazer of this port, fell in with Admiral Warren's squadron, and mistook it for Commadore Rodger's and was captured, and the Schr burnt.

We have a rumour from crew of the brig Caroline, from Charleston, that the U. States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, has captured the British frigate Æolus, lord Townsend, and a brig ladened with coffee, which was in company.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Fleming of the brig Funchal, arrived at Reedy Island from Lisbon which place he left on the 6th of December, informs that Lord Wellington was still reating, his Head-Quarters being, at the last accounts, 15 leagues in advance of Ciudad Rodrigo, which he left strongly fortified, and capable of sustaining an obstinate siege. It was believed he intended to fall back on his old lines near Lisbon to go into winter-quarters. Continual reinforcements for Lord Wellingtons army, were arriving at Lisbon from England. Amongst others, the guards, esteemed the flour of the British troops had arrived. Massena had formed a junction with Soult and Suchet, and his combined armies was estimated 100,000 men.

The British army was about 50 or 60,000—They had suffered considerably from sickness and former engagements. The French troops, in was said, were not advancing.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Ceres, Watges, from Lisbon, which she left 10th December.

By this arrival, we learn verbally, that the allied army, under Lord Wellington, had returned to their stronghold near Lisbon.

Capt. W. has favored the editors of the Mer. Adv. with Lisbon papers to the 3d December.

The paper of the 3d states, that Gen. Paget had been taken prisoner, near Ciudad Rodrigo——He was surprised in going from one of his columns to another.

Flour at Lisbon, was $10 1-2.

The United States are erecting a fortification at the English Turn, and barracks for three thousand troops. Every thing is done on a large scale.

Orleans Gaz.

(From the New York Gazette, Jan. 19.)

Abandonment of Madrid by the French.

From Captain Duplex, of the ship Maria, we have received Lisbon Gazettes of the 16th. 17th. 18th. and 19th November. The Spanish gens. Elio and Viruas entered Madrid on the 8th with 16,000 men——It was evacuated by the French at 8 in the morning. King Joseph entered Madrid on the 2d, and as he did not find the city as he left it, he published a decree, depriving Madrid of the privileges of the capital, and transferred the same to Valladolid, for which place he had set out.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of this city, to his father, dated Cadiz, October 28.

DEAR FATHER

In my last I had only time to inform you of my arrival here, but did not give you the particulars of my escape from our new enemy, the Algerines. I sailed from Lisbon, bound for this port; and being three days out, off Cape St. Vincent,, was captured by the Algerine squadron, consisting of three vessels. After taking possession of the brig, they commenced plundering the passengers, and treating us in the most brutal manner.

The commander of the squadron ordered one half the passengers on board his ship, for fear of our raising on the prize crew. I luckily was one of those who remained on board the brig in confinement. After being in their possession 9 days, on our way to Algiers, I perceived from the cabin window, an English frigate, say two or three miles off, standing towards us——we then had a faint hope. Sometime after we heard the frigate hail us. I placed myself as far out of the cabin window as I possibly could, without being observed by the Algerines on deck. At length the frigate came under our stern, at about six hundered yards distance. I waved with my hand, which was answered from the frigate. A boat was sent along side of us. The officer asked if there were any passengers on board—they insisted there were none.—He was then about to return to his ship For a moment think of our emotions! Fortunately the frigate again came under our stern, much nearer, say 40 yards I again waved my hand, which was repeatedly answered by the frigate. The Officer again came on board, and by force, immediately proceeded to the cabin, which was about 16 feet square and 14 of us confined in it—The ensuing scene was truly effecting, the officer burst into tears, it even touched the hearts of the honest tars, his followers. Among us was a very elegant young lady, Madam Salmon, sister to Mr. Onis, the Spanish Ambassador of Philadelphia, who suffered uncommonly during our confinment.

I demanded my release as an Englishman—With some difficulty the pirates admitted it, when I was allowed to go into the boat, with my servant, and about 2-3ds. of my baggage. The rest being Spanish passengers the English could not demand them. However, after a long consultation they were given up on condition they would leave the brig and take nothing with them but the cloths they had on. The unfortunate young lady was obliged to go on board the frigate and leave all her jewels, dresses &c amounting to about ten thousand dollars.

We were fed on rice and water by the pirates—I am sorry to think that my fellow passengers who were put on board the ship, are now in Algiers, and most probably will never return to their native homes.

The English frigate was the Cossac, the hon. Captain King, commander, who treated me in the most friendly manner also his officers, to whom I am greatly indebted.

[From the Red River Herald, Nov. 21.]

MEXICAN NEWS.

From the utmost respectable source, we learn that St. Antonia is virtually in the possession of the United States, and that the American Eagle is displayed as far west as that post! It is stated that upon the arrival of Dr. Robertson, the accredited agent of the United States, at St. Antonia, Salcedo the governor of the province of Texas claimed of him the protection of the American government: and that the province was placed in his (Dr. Robertson's) hands, immediately after this request, on the part of Salcedo. Upon what terms Dr. Robertson received the country, it is difficult to conjecture, we may venture, however, to surmise, that they are such as shall guarantee to America, not only the present occupancy of that province, but secure effectually their claim to the country east of the Rio Grand—This was the first object connected with the independence, the enslaved Mexicans had in view, by the brave Americans who espoused their cause.—These sons and champions of freedom have never lost sight for a moment of the glory and honour of that country to which they are indebted for their birth—their feelings.

We cannot absolutely vouch for the truth of this report—but should it be true, we sincerely participate in the gratification that must be universally experienced, at the attainment of this high object without blood shed. Salcedo has certainly acted wisely in surrendering the country—it would have been impossible to have held it, and an attempt would therefore have been an outrage upon humanity.

Our informant is direct from the army, and states that he left them within two days march of St. Antonia, in high spirits, and in a state of readiness for the field, should an appeal to arms be necessary.

CHILLICOTHE, *Jan.* 23.

On Thursday last an express arrived in town, bearing a letter from Gen. Harrison to governor Meigs, dated Lower Sandusky, Jan. 19, 1813. The General has required of the governor two additional regiments of militia to march immediately to the Rapids, for the purpose of filling the ranks of those Ohio troops whose term of service will expire during the next month.

HEAD QUARTERS,

North Western Army, Jan. 20, 1813.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the detachment under Col. Lewis was completely successful in the attack upon the post of the enemy at the river Raisin—their force there consisted of some hundreds of Indians, and a company of militia, which were placed behind pickets were attacked by our troops about 3 o'clock on the 18th instant.

The action continued until night. The Indians suffered considerably—there allies ran off with a piece of artillery in the commencement of the action. Our loss is about ten killed and two captains and twenty privates wounded.—General Winchester marched yesterday with 250 men, to take the command at the river Raisin. He will have about 1000 effectives, and I am at this moment dispatching five companies more of gen. Perkin's Brigade. My hands are so cold that I can hardly hold the pen, which must be my excuse for this scrall.

WM. H. HARRISON.

To R. J. MEIGS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *February* 5, 1813.

☞ We have received a handsome assortment of JOB TYPE. Blanks, Handbills, &c. printed in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice, at the Office of the "Pittsburgh Gazette."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the North Western Army, to his friend in this Town, dated Portage River, 15 miles from the Rapids, January 25th, 1813.

"I wrote to you a few days ago stating the success of an enterprise against the the river *Raisin*, conducted by Colonel *Lewis*—two days after that detachment marched for that point, Gen. *Winchester* advanced with a reinforcement of three hundred men, to take the command——they arrived in safety. The success of the troops and the attention of the French inhabitants, threw them off their guard, and on the morning of the 22d inst. the British and Indians, to the amount of two thousand, attacked them just before reveille—the attack was commenced by throwing shells and firing grape shot into our camp—our troops were soon put into disorder, and the whole either cut off, or taken prisoners, except about 20, who have since joined us. Gen. *Winchester* slept a mile out of Camp, and many of the other officers were absent from their commands—the ammunition which had been sent them was three quarters of a mile from Camp, the troops were encamped in a very irregular manner, and no attention had been paid to fortifying it; troops in this situation were not able to resist an attack from a superior force.

The French say, that four or five hundred of our men were cut to pieces.

Gen. *Winchester* sent this detachment to the river *Raisin* without the knowledge of Gen. *Harrison*, and in direct opposition to his views, and wishes, as it was done Gen. *Harrison* could only order on reinforcements, but these did not arrive in time. We have retired here to wait for the artillery and troops that are on the way to join us—we shall then return to the Rapids. This has retarded our movements but not altered the determination of the General."

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Smith of Franklin county has introduced into the house of representatives a bill granting to gen. Arthur St. Clair the sum of two hundred dollars immediately, and two hundred dollars per annum during life. This proposition, so infinitely honorable to the mover, will we most sincerely hope, obtain an unanimous vote,

The bill for building a 44 gun ship for the ocean, and a 20 gun ship for Lake Erie, as a gift to the government of the United States, has passed the house of Representatives. We think that both vessels will be up set in *Senate Harbor*.

Mr. Marks, chairman of the committee for that purpose, has reported a bill for taxing unincorporated banks and repealing the prohibitory law of 1810.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE,

Washington City, Jan. 18th 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following officers of the army and militia of the United States made prisoners of war at Detroit, Queenston and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the officers, noncommissioned officers, drummers and privates taken on board his Britannic majesty's transport Samuel and Sarah, on the 11th day of July 1812, viz: Brigadier general William Hull; cols. Duncan M'Arthur, James Findley, and Lewis Cass; Lieutenant Colonels James Miller, John R Fenwick, Winfield Scott and John Christie; Major James Taylor, Captains Nathan Heald, John Whistler, Henry B. Prevort, Josiah Snelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter Ogilve, William King, Joel Cook and Return B. Brown; First Lieutenant Charles Larrabee; Second Lieutenants James Dalliba and Daniel Hugunin: and each and all of the aforesaid officers are hereby declared exchainged, and as free to act against the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

By order of the Secretary at War.

T. H. CUSHING,

Adjutant General.

By General Orders issued from the Office of the Secretary at War, January 19, 1813, the following gentlemen are appointed to constitute a Court Martial for the trial of Brigadier General WILLIAM HULL. The Court to meet in the City of Philadelphia on February 25, at 12 o'clock.

PRESIDENT--Brigadier General *Wade Hampton.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE—*Alexander James Dallas*, Esq.

The following Officers are to attend as members and supernumeraries.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—*J. Bloomfield, Henry Burbeck, and John P. Boyd.*

COLONELS—*George Izard, Alexander Macomb, James Burn, Jacob Kingsbury, Jonas Simonds, Thomas Parker, Peter P. Schuyler, Wm. H. Winder,* and *Hugh Brady.*

LIEUT. COLONELS—*Winfield Scott, John Christie,* and *Richard Dennis.*

Dem. Press.

MR. SCULL,

Permit me through the medium of your paper on behalf of the *Pittsburgh Blues* to return the thanks of the Company to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for their liberality.

MATTHEW MAGEE.

P. S. Those who have articles and letters to send to their relatives and friends in the Company will leave them as soon as possible at the dwelling house of Robert Magee.

M. M.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1813.

Nature's defects in some parts, wonderfully supplied by others.

Thomas Schiveiker of Combourgh, in Germany, a person well descended, was born without arms, and yet with his feet could perform what any other man could with his hands. Having set himself upon a seat, equal with the height of the table, he took a knife with his feet, cut bread and meat, and carried it to his mouth with his feet, as likewise he did the cup, when he had a mind to drink, and that as readily as other people do with their hands. After dinner to give us (says the author) other specimens of his dexterity this way, he writ several copies of Letters in the Latin and German tongues so exquisitely fair, and in straight lines that we were all ambitious of having some of them, to keep as extraordinary rarities. Upon our request he made several good pens with a penknife, and presented them to us. While he was employed in these things, I made particular observation of the make of his feet, and saw his toes were long, and fit to lay hold of any thing. The emperor Maximilian being in his progres in that country, had a curiority to see him, and being pleased to see how nature had supplied her own defeats, presented him with a gratuity agreeable to his imperial dignity. The same author gives a relation of another German born without arms, that he could florish a sword over his head, fling javelins at such a certainty that he commonly hit the mark. And all other offices of the hands he performed with his feet. He was afterwards broken upon the wheel, for several robberies and murders he had committed.

Mr. Crispe, brother to Sir Nicholas Crispe, had been deaf a long time, but had atained to such a knowledge of what men spoke, by the motion of their lips, that he was admired by all the merchants on the exchange, and is still fresh in the memories of all that knew him. When sir Alexander Cary was beheaded on Tower Hill, this Mr. Crispe pressed through the crowd to get near the scaffold, and Mr. Hust an officer in the city train bands bid him to forbare, till being told who he was, and then made him room. When sir Alexander turned himself to speak to the people, Mr. Crisp fixed his eyes so steadily upon the motion of his lips, that he carried away the substance of his speech, and declared it to several persons, who all admired the unaccountable method of his preception.

I was credibly informed, said Antonius de Palermo, by king Alphonsus, of a certain Sicilian that was born blind, that often followed him a hunting, and would show the huntsmen, who had the perfect use of their eye-sight, the lodgments and retreats of the beasts of game, when they themselves were at a loss. He further said, that the same blind person having by his parsimony got together five hundred crowns, for fear of loosing them, buried them in a ground near his habitation; but being spied by a neighbor, and particular friend and acquaintance, as soon as the blind man was gone, he made bold to take it away. A short time after the blind man going to visit his treasure, found to his great grief and disappointment, that somebody had overseen him, and put the cheat upon him, which made him almost lose his senses, for he was a very covetous miser. At length recovering the better use of his intellects, he concludes, that none could put this abuse upon him, but his particular acquaintance aforenamed: whereupon he makes him a visit, and tells him he came to ask his advice in a matter of importance. I have says he, a thousand crowns that I have no present occasion for: half of them I have already hid in a very safe place, and the other half I know not what to do with; what think you, may not I venture to lay them with the former? His friend by all means commended his prudent resolution and with all imaginable diligence, carried bach the 500 Crowns he had taken away, in hopes of having the whole thousand Crowns together. A while after, the blind man goes to the hole, and finding his money there again, carries it to his own home and after he had locked it in his chest, goes to his acquaintance, and merrils told him, that the blind man saw better than he that had the perfect use of his eye-sight.

It is reported of Count Mansfield, that notwithstanding he was stone blind, he could distinguish the white from black only by the touch, and in the history of the Philosiphical Transactions of the Royal Society, we have many examples of persons that could distinguish any one colour from another, and name what they handled, only by feeling, without the help of eyes.

(The Times.)

DIED,—On Monday last, at his residence, in Robinson Township, Allegheny County, at an advanced age, Mr. DANIEL BACKHOUSE, senr. of a consumptive disease, which he bore for a considerable time, with a resignation which was perectly consonant with the Christian religion which he professed.

LAND FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY and healthily situated in Beaver county, on the waters of Racoon Creek 21 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and 11 from Georgetown in nearly a straight direction between these two points. The Tract conntains near 300 acres, 80 of which is cleared, about 8 acres first rate meadow, and at a small expence may be made 40 acres more, being fine low bottom land; a young apple and peach orchard, of choice fruit, selected from the best orchards, all now in a flourishing state, in the whole about 1200. The soil of this tract is excellent, and that already cleared in a fine state of of cultivation; is in a good neighborhood—convenient Mills, and other useful improvements. A small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

This Tract will be sold either in part or the whole as it will answer to divide, the improvements being separate. For further particulars apply to *John Bever*, in Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, who will shew the property. A good title will be made, and if required security given.

WILLIAM BEVER.

January 23, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1813. tf

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, near Jeffery's Town, a Bay FILLY, rising two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner may have him again, by applying to

SAMSON WARDEN.

January 27. 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE seen, with much surprise & mortification, an advertisement in the "Pittsburgh Gazette" of the 29th January, 1813, stating that certain militia drafts of the 1st. regiment 2d brigade, P. M. had deserted, among whom my name is included, and offering five dollars reward for my apprehension and delivery, as a deserter, either in this place or Upper Sandusky. To those who know me I am sure I need not attempt a contradiction of the report—they know me to be incapable of such an act of baseness and depravity. The facts are these—I was drafted among others, for the second brigade of Pennsylvania militia in the service of the U. States. Agreeable to the militia law of Pennsylvania, a court of appeal was held at the house of George Stewart, in Pittsburgh, previous to the mustering of the brigade; which court of appeal was composed of the brigade Inspector, Samuel Cochran, Esq. John Darragh, Esq. and colonel Joel Ferree. To this court I appealed as one whose health and circumstances prevented him from serving. The appeal was sustained by the court, and I was exempted.—The truth of this statement has been attested by Mr Darragh, whose certificate I have left with Mr. Scull for the inspection of the Public. I therefore leave my fellow citizens to judge of the motives and conduct of colonel Fenree in thus advertising me as a deserter from the camp at Upper Sandusky, and offering a reward of five dollars for my apprehension, when he was a member of the very court that discharged me; and when the muster rolls of captain Barrickmans company will show, if they have been correctly kept, that I never was either legally mustered or enrolled in that company I forbear to comment any farther on the conduct of col. Ferree, trusting that as an officer and a gentleman, his sense of duty will impel him to contradict that slander.

WILLIAM C. WELCH.

Pittsburgh Feb. 3.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn, to that commodious Brick house next door to the former stand of the Travellers Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual.

He has now on hand a quantity of

BAR IRON, CASTINGS & SALT,

Which will be sold low for cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, (Ky.) January 20, 1812. 1y

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.

A Fount of Brevier.

The English and Long Primer not half worn. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly xecu ted.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

Journeymen Saddlers,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of John Niblow, on the premises; or Wm. Wilkins, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

NOTICE.

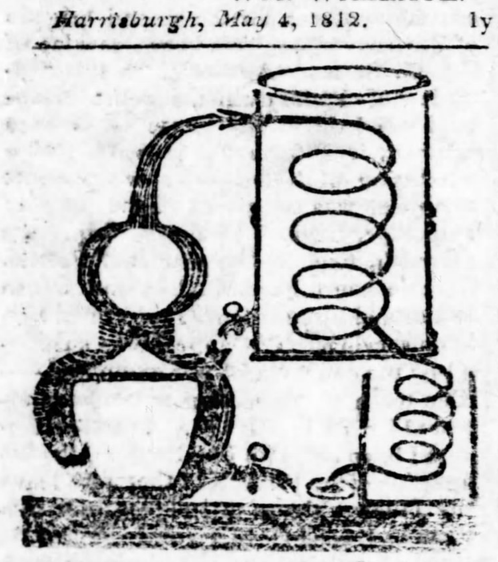
The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh

Containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq.

Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

Apothecary & Drug Business.

Apply to

J. P. and J. W. Skelton.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

tf

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

FLOUR, WHISKY, HARD SOAP, AND CANDLES.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras,* or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAR.

June 23, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the town of *Sidneyville*, situate on the beatifull level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in *Sidneyville, Birmingham* or *Pittsburgh.*—The coal lots independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil and some of them contain a large quantity of Limestone. The quality and conveniencies of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in *Sidneyville* is well known to the inhabitants of *Pittsburgh.*

The situation of *Sidneyville* is little inferior to that of *Pittsburgh*, and only seperated from it by the Monongahela river Its contiguity therefore to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sales made known, by applying to *John Mc'Donald Wood street Pittsburgh*, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker, AND *James R. Butler,*

Have entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan; Particularly, they intend making cut and forged Nails, of every description—a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of cut nails, so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better.–Said company intend also to manufacture *Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs,* and indeed edged tools generally.

They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with good encouragement by applying to said company.

Brown, Barker, & Butler.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812. *tf*

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE

MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING BUSINESS

in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

***One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

TWO APPRENTICES

WANTED immediately to the *Saddler* Business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age, would be preferred—For particulars apply to *Robert Warnock*, corner of Fifth and Wood streets,

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TRAVELS

IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE YEARS

1806 & 1807, & 1809, 1810 & 1811,

Including an account of passages betwixt

AMERICA AND BRITAIN,

And Travels through various parts of

G. BRITAIN, IRELAND & UPPER CANADA,

Illustrated by Eight Maps.

By John Melish.

ALSO,

Melish's Map of the Seat of War.

ALSO,

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,

containing the first principles of Military Discipline, founded on rational method, intended to explain in a familiar and practical manner, for the use of the military force of the United States, the modern improvements in the discipline and movement of armies,

By Wm. Duane.

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen, explaining in a familiar and practical manner, the discipline and duties of Rifle corps; conformably to the system established for the United States military force.

DUANE'S MILITARY LIBRARY, or *Compendium of the Modern Tactics.* Embracing the discipline, manoeuvres and duties of every species of troops, Infantry, Rifle Corps, Cavalry, Artillery of position, and Horse Artillery.

Duane's Military Dictionary.

Smith's Regulations for Infantry.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

Daniel Conn.
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. Collins.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

Thomas Peters.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and Sutton and M'Nickle, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

Cincinnati,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Geo. G. Presbury.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Croud & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town, Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis, Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Mitchell, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious, cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fail not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. John Love.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf